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THE NUR AF SHAN

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LUDHIANA:—September 1st, 1905.

No 35.

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS.

London, Aug. 23.
It is understood that there is no present prospect of recent events in India curtailing the royal tour. The Prince and Princess of Wales are carrying forward their preparations and there is every indication of adhering to the original programme.

A *Morning Post* telegram from Portsmouth says that a treaty of peace will be signed shortly which provides for Russia paying Japan a sum, which is not large, for the keep of prisoners and wounded, and ceding the southern half of Sakhalin; Japan abandoning her claim to the interned warships and to limitation of Russia's naval power in the Far East.

A *Times* despatch from Portsmouth quotes a high Japanese authority as saying that last evening it was more than possible that the plenipotentiaries had come to terms on the subject of the indemnity and of Sakhalin, and adds that it is undoubted that the Japanese want peace and are trying to make peace easy for Russia.

A telegram from Portsmouth says that well-informed circles consider that a final rupture to-day is impossible.

It is known that President Roosevelt's proposal consists of Russia repurchasing all or part of Sakhalin for a sum of money, and if the belligerents disagree the amount is to be determined hereafter. This sum, together with Chinese payment for the cessation of the railway and the Russian payment for the maintenance of prisoners, would be equal to Japan's total war costs.

The rising is spreading in German East Africa. The natives attacked the German camp for two successive days but were repulsed.

Simla, Aug. 23.
The following telegrams have reached the Private Secretary to the Viceroy:—

From Nawab Saiyid Ameer Hosein, Calcutta:—
Please express to His Excellency the sincere regret of the National Muhammadan Association at his resignation. We lose a most accomplished, honest and sympathising Viceroy.

From Nasrullah Khan, President, National Muhammadan Association, Bombay:—

The members of the Bombay Presidency National Muhammadan Association hear with sincere regret His Excellency's departure, which they regard as a great misfortune to India. The members loyally acknowledge His Excellency's signal services to the country.

London, Aug. 25.
A telegram from Portsmouth says that the American Ambassador's audience with the Tsar, although not satisfactory, left the door open.

It appears that the Tsar's principal objection to the Japanese compromise was the insertion of the price of the repurchase of Sakhalin.

It is understood that President Roosevelt is now endeavouring to secure the acceptance of his proposal of the 23rd instant, leaving the price for future adjustment.

On receipt of a telegram from Baron Komura an important conference took place at Tokio to-day between Count Katsura and Marquis Ito.

London, Aug. 26.
Reuters correspondent at Tokio says it is understood that the Japanese Government adheres inflexibly to the demand for an indemnity. The Japanese newspapers vehemently protest against any yielding.

There is no development of the situation at Portsmouth. The Russian attitude is unchanged and Japan has made no fresh proposals. It is understood that President Roosevelt is continuing his efforts.

London, Aug. 27.
The adjournment of the peace conference is regarded as a hopeful sign.

M. de Witte states that the adjournment of the conference was made at the request of Baron Komura. He presumes therefore that Japan intends to make some fresh proposals on Monday.

The tone of St. Petersburg is now pessimistic. The Russian Government still ostensibly affirms its refusal to concede an indemnity in any form.

A telegram from Tiflis published at St. Petersburg, says that Persia is negotiating for the purchase of two gunboats with the view to stopping smuggling in the Persian Gulf which has recently been uncontrollably active.

London, Aug. 26.
Mr. Long, speaking at Bristol, said that nobody regretted more than the Government the resignation of Lord Curzon. The country must suspend its judgment until in possession of all the facts, and then the verdict will be that the retirement was due to no fault and no unfairness on the part of the Government.

London, Aug. 28.
The newspaper deplore the further controversy between Lord Curzon and Lord Kitchener.

The *Times* says that the publication of Lord Kitchener's minute ought not to have been asked for and ought not to have been allowed. The publication of Lord Curzon's rejoinder, it says, is an offence against the public interest little, if at all, less serious.

The conference has again been postponed from to-day till Tuesday at the request of M. Takahira who explained that he had received nothing from Tokio.

The *Times* this morning quotes a high Russian authority for saying that a far stronger influence than President Roosevelt's, namely, England's, is working for peace. A new treaty of alliance between England and Japan was signed not many days ago, and this is one reason why proposals are possibly forthcoming at the conference.

A despatch from Portsmouth states that M. Takahira in an interview was asked if the situation was hopeless, and he replied that it was not hopeless but almost so.

Reuters correspondent wires from Tokio that a prolonged conference of the Cabinet and the Elder Statesmen took place this morning. Subsequently the members of the Cabinet and the statesmen proceeded to the place where continued deliberations took place under the presidency of the Emperor.

It is believed that the result of the conference was to determine the issue of peace or war.

An extensive mobilisation of reservists at Riga, Windau and other centres is considered significant.

A fight between Cossacks and a thousand peasants armed with pitchforks and bludgeons has taken place in the village of Iuchadeed shars in the Caucasus. It is officially admitted that nineteen peasants were killed. Other accounts give the peasant casualties at seventy.

London, Aug. 29.
It is reported at Portsmouth that Japan last Thursday offered President Roosevelt to waive the indemnity or the reimbursement of war expenses and to refer the question of the price for half of Sakhalin to arbitration. This was misunderstood at St. Petersburg and hence the delay in the negotiations.

The conference has arrived at the complete agreement on all questions, and it has been decided to proceed with the elaboration of a peace treaty.

Japan has yielded on all outstanding questions and has accepted the Russian proposal that there shall be no indemnity. Sakhalin shall be divided without payment of redemption money. Japan has also agreed to withdraw articles 10 and 11 of the original peace proposals relative to the surrender of the interned warships and the limitation of Russian naval power in the Far East.

The armistice will probably be arranged this afternoon.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

"Hast thou been faithful to the truth and right?
Hast helped to make another's burden light?
Art thou a better heart than yesternight?"

—Paul Pastnor.

The present extraordinary season and its unusual weather is explained by some scientists by reference to the remarkable spots on the sun. The following statement by Rose O. Halloran in an American paper is at least interesting:

"The discoloration, which, like a dark line, may now be seen on the center of the sun's disk, developed rapidly since June 22, when it was first discerned as a group of five small spots far in from the northeast limb. On the morning following there was a general enlargement, especially in the rear spot, which measured 17,000 miles in diameter. New umbræ appeared on yesterday, and to-day at noon the group measured more than 100,000 miles in length and 200,000 in width at the foremost and rear sections. Its position, a few degrees north of the sun's equator, is one of the indications that the climax of this maximum has passed; and though large spots small probably appear during the coming two or three years, the unprecedented eruptions of the past winter are not likely to be repeated. The present spot is the fifth since the middle of last January that could be discerned by a normal eye without magnifying power; though three others that might be seen if all conditions were propitious also crossed the disk during these months.

The much disputed theory of Dr. Lockyer of Kensington, London, that an intensity of spottedness occurs about every thirty-five years, or every third maximum, has been certainly strengthened by the largeness and frequency of the eruptions during the present year."

With earthquake tremors in India which frighten many who live in the second or third storey, one is amazed at the audacity of those who build house 20 and 30 storeys high. But the latest project in the way of a "sky-scraper" is a building to be erected on the site of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church by the Metropolitan Insurance Company which is to be the tallest structure in the world. It is described as follows by a New York Journal:

"The Metropolitan Insurance Company will erect on the site of Dr. Parkhurst's church at Madison Avenue and Twenty-fourth Street the tallest building in the world. It will be 560 feet in height—5 feet higher than the Washing-

ton monument. The site of the Metropolitan's tall tower has a frontage of 75 feet on Madison Avenue and 150 feet on Twenty-fourth street. Preliminary sketches have already been drawn for the huge tower by architects of the building, Napoleon Lebrun and Son, although the company will not take possession of the site until Dr. Parkhurst's congregation is ready to move into its new edifice across the street.

The following is the height of this building compared with other high buildings:

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.....	560 feet
WASHINGTON MONUMENT.....	555 feet
CITY HALL, PHILADELPHIA.....	537 feet
COLOGNE CATHEDRAL.....	533 feet
PYRAMID OF CHEOPS.....	479 feet
ST. NICHOLAS CHURCH, HAMBURG.....	473 feet
STRASSBURG CATHEDRAL.....	465 feet
ROUEN CATHEDRAL.....	465 feet

We would again remind our readers of the Mussooria Conference for Bible study &c. which begins Sept. 20th.

The correspondent of the *Arya Patrika* signing himself B. N. seems never to tire of battering the walls of Christianity with the worn out implements of infidelity and anti-Christian hatred. He spends whole columns in reporting the findings of a Jew to demonstrate "the failure of Christianity." We might well inquire, if Christianity be a failure, why should any one be troubled to demonstrate the fact? The fact is that the remarkable progress in the world during the last century has awakened the proud and self-satisfied votaries of non-Christian religions to the danger which threatens their cults. The days of priestly domination and caste power are rapidly vanishing away. The religion is doomed which cannot convince by its spiritual powers which cannot regenerate the life, which cannot show itself in lives of purity and love. The fact that certain votaries and sects of Christianity have lost their spiritual powers, and are little better than their non-Christian neighbours, has led the latter to scoff and ridicule. But any comprehensive view of Christianity in the world cannot fail to convince any serious minded man that the world is infinitely better because of the religion of Jesus Christ. Not only so but no man acquainted with the work of Christian Missions can fail to see marvellous transformations wrought by Christianity in the earth during the century just gone by. Thousands of islands in the Pacific were sunken in savagery and cannibalism but are now rejoicing in the light of Christian Civilization. There is not a single Protestant Christian country that has not risen to higher

standards of Christian life. This means that the people are more generally Christian. Note for instance the vast influence of the Sunday Schools in which millions of children and adults are trained in Bible knowledge. Look again and see the mighty army of young men and women connected with the young peoples, Christian Associations and Endeavour Societies. Look once more at the great work of Christian Missions throughout the world exerting a mighty influence for good in both nominally Christian and non-Christian lands. In such light it is just as sensible for men to talk of the failure of Christian Missions as it would be talk of the failure of education in India because forsooth the number of readers as yet is but four percent of the population.

THE REVIVAL IN THE KHASIA HILLS.

One of the greatest wonders in connection with the Revival on the Khasia Hills, is the fact that it has lasted so long—that the *blaze* has continued so long. We hope that the fire will never be extinguished, that the heat will become greater and greater, but the flames cannot possibly keep rising to the same height and appear with the same brilliancy always. We expect to hear that the fire will be bursting into a flame occasionally for many years—at the assemblies or the Presbyteries, sometimes in one Church sometimes in another. As far as we know the tongues of fire only appeared on the Day of Pentecost at Jerusalem, but the fire kept on burning afterwards. The Missionaries and Christian workers on the Hills will need a great deal of grace to keep the fire going, especially just at this time, when the flame is going down and the fire has not had time to develop into a glowing heat. A great deal of wisdom will be wanted to guide and to teach the hundreds that have been gathered into the Church on the Hills during the last six months. It is reckoned that over 2000 persons have been added to the Church since the Revival began in the middle of March. It will be no wonder if some of the new Christians who have powerfully felt the joy of forgiveness and the love of Christ should burn with a zeal which will not be always according to knowledge. Satan will gladly make use of religious zeal if he possible can to destroy the Kingdom of Christ. Endless love and patience will be wanted to lead some of those ignorant persons to a true knowledge of Christ. May I suggest that Christians all over India should pray for the Missionaries, Pastors and evangelists of the Khasia Hills, that they may have special grace and wisdom, at this time.

We have said but little about the visions and the dreams that so many have had, we think that they have been given more for the individual than for the church in general. They are more like the vision of Paul, it was meant for him and not for the men that were with him. No doubt they

have caused great joy to the people who have been privileged to receive them, but to others who have not had them, we imagine that the Saviour says, "Blessed are they that have not seen and yet have believed." Some have been in a kind of a trance. We confess that we cannot explain these things, but the persons say that they had strange experiences, some who were in the trance for 24 hours and were fighting with Satan the whole time, others seemed to have been enjoying the bliss of Heaven the whole time.

Great work has been accomplished by the Holy Spirit in several villages around Cherrapoonjee, some very hard places have been quite changed, many have given up their demon worship, and have turned to Jesus Christ. In some villages they have crowded services every night, the Christians are very active and go about to invite the non-Christian to the services, and these answer that there is no necessity for their invitation, because the Holy Spirit is urging them to attend.

A teacher from one village says that the Revival will have a permanent good effect on that place because some of the worst characters in the village have joined the Church. There have been some wonderful cases of conversion, some men who have been known to hate Christianity—the hardest and most unlikely persons to seek salvation, have suddenly met the Saviour as Saul did and are now determined to be His humble followers.

A school was opened a few years back in a village some distance from Cherrapoonjee, but there were very few Christians there and those were very cold and indifferent. Recently the teacher went on a visit to his parents to one of the villages where the Spirit was working mightily. At the first meeting he attended the Spirit seized him so powerfully that it was terrible to see his agony; after a time he experienced the peace and joy of forgiveness, and then went back to the village, where he was working and called the few Christians together, and suddenly the Spirit of God came down upon them and they cried so loudly, that the whole village rushed in, and there and then several persons offered themselves to the Saviour and a great work has been going on in that village ever since.

From

MAIRANG DISTRICT

right in the interior of the Khasia Hills, a Missionary writes:—"The following are a few facts concerning the Revival in this District. I am glad to say that the work is progressing generally throughout the district. Some villages are quiet others are greatly stirred, and even in the quieter ones the Lord is doing strange things in the conviction of individuals. The Holy Spirit has made it so hot for some members of the Churches, who had been living in secret sins for years that they have been obliged to confess them,



they considered the punishment of their sin by the Church and the shame far easier to bear, than the qualms of conscience which incessantly tormented them.

In the Rambrai District whole villages have become Christians, the places are not large, and I have not yet received full particulars about them. In the Bhai Dist. several churches have received about 40 members each to the church on trial. The tide of feeling is rising also in other parts.

A strange event occurred in the district a fortnight ago in answer to the Christians' prayers. A preaching meeting had been held in a village, and the Sirdar of the place was very angry that the Christians should have gathered together there to unsettle his people. He went to a prayer meeting held on the Saturday night, and cursed the Christians and spit on them, and did the same Sunday morning. Up to that time a great many of the villagers were in sympathy with the Sirdar. The Christians held prayer meeting to pray for the man and put him in the Lord's hand. In about a week the whole village (non-Christians) made a case again the Sirdar before the Sim (King) accusing him of his spiteful treatment of the Christians and he was summarily deposed. That the villagers should have taken the part of the Christians was a thing undreamt of—God brings about the most unlikely things in answer to prayer. (Will the readers kindly pray for the Sirdar's salvation) what if the whole Church of God throughout India believed in God as the answerer of prayer, strange things would happen—we devoted last Sunday to pray for the plains and Hills of India may our prayers be answered, and millions be saved."

Radioro, or radium gold, is a remarkable new alloy which, according to report, is destined to work a radical change in the metal industry. This new metal is said to be brilliant, like gold, does not tarnish, is readily melted, is as hard and elastic as steel, and so ductile that it can be made as thin as gold leaf. In casting its rough surface is as smooth as pure gold and without roughness or blisters of any kind. With all these wonderful properties it can be sold at a smaller price than copper. The name of the inventor is Ugo Travaglini.

—From the Leipziger Uhrmacher Zeitung.

"Why forecast the trials of life

With such sad and grave persistence,
And look and watch for crowd of ills
That as yet have existence?"

"Strength for to-day is all we need,
For we never will sed to-morrow;
When it comes, the morrow will be a to-day,
Will its measure of joy or sorrow."

THE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR CONVENTION AT BALTIMORE. U. S. A.

BY REV. T. S. JOHNSON.

The twenty-second International Convention of Christian Endeavor Societies, July 5 to 10, in the city of Baltimore, was one of the largest and most enthusiastic religious assemblies of modern times. The Fifth Regiment Armory, which was fitted up to accommodate 16,000 people, was thronged at the afternoon and evening meetings, and many of the large churches in various parts of Baltimore were needed for overflow meetings for prayer and consecration.

Special convention services were held on the Sabbath in seventy-six churches, and at night twenty-one consecration meetings were held simultaneously in as many places, and in every case the size of the audience was limited only by the capacity of the building. In addition to these, a monster, meeting for men was held in the big Armory, at which Rev. Charles Statzle, of Chicago, and Rev. W. E. Biederwolf, of Monticello, Ind., were the speakers. Three hundred men rose for consecration, and professed conversion at the Armory, and at Lyric Hall a large number consecrated themselves to the Lord. It was at Lyric Hall that Miss Ellen M. Stone, of Macedonia, spoke of her experience as a missionary, and declared her purpose to return to the service, though many dangers were in the way. Other meetings of great interest were held in the large churches of the city, and several of the active Endeavorers were called to Washington, Wilmington, Annapolis, and other towns, to speak of the progress of the work.

After a most delightful series of meetings, the great convention closed on Monday night, and will be remembered as a successful gathering of Christian men and women for the greater glory of God.

CALVARY'S CROSS.

BY MRS. M. E. LEONARD.

Do you want to be saved to-day,
To have all your sins washed away?
Then look unto Jesus, and stay
By Calvary's cross.

Stay not in all the plain,
Jesus for sinners was slain;
Then look unto him, and remain
'Neath Calvary's cross.

His life for sinners he gave,
In triumph he rose from the grave;
Behold him, with power to save,
On Calvary's cross.

Surrender to him while you pray,
Your burden of sin on him lay;
He will take it completely away,
Through Calvary's cross.

Cleveland, O.

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THE RADIUM CLOCK.

A CLOCK that will run for 30,000 years without winding is the latest use to which that wonderful substance, radium, has been applied, says the London Sphere.

The instruments which are being sold at \$50 each, are the invention of H. G. Strutt and have been put into practicable form by W. H. Martindale, a well-known clockmaker of New Cavendish street.

The new invention is very simple in construction. One twelfth of a grain of radium is suspended over a small electroscope consisting of two thin strips of silver. These being charged with electricity or radio-activity from the radium, move apart until they touch the sides of the vacuum tube in which they are fixed. There they communicate their charge to an aluminium wire which rings a bell, and being discharged fall together again to repeat the process indefinitely.

The ringing of the bell occurs with such unvarying regularity that the making of the instrument into a time recorder is but a matter of detail.

At present the radium clock is made in two forms, one for the magic lantern, the other for the lecture desk to demonstrate the peculiar powers of radium. A considerable number of these clocks have already been sold and Mr. Martindale is confident that radium will soon have an extended commercial use.

Sir William Ramsay strongly advises that the Government be empowered to send out experts to Cornwall, where radium has been found, as the supply of the wonderful substance, which is daily finding new uses, is practically exhausted in England—while Austria, the only country where radium is found in quantities, has forbidden the export of it. An ounce of radium is at present worth \$900,000.

"Radium is almost priceless new," said Sir William, "for the simple reason that we cannot get any from any other country and we do not exploit the few sources we have here in England. A company was formed for the purpose of mining radium in Cornwall, but so far they have not produced any, and the Government certainly ought to take a hand in the matter."

THE BLESSEDNESS OF MOURNING.

The house of sorrow is a strange place to look for joy. Mourners are the last people the world would call blessed or happy. Men in their quest for happiness would not think of looking for it in the shadows of grief. Yet Jesus said, "Blessed are they that mourn."

There are many who mourn. Few are the homes in which there is not some grief. Not all sorrows hang crape on the door or wear a badge of grief. There are secret troubles, and tears are shed where no eye sees them fall.

Does Jesus mean that all who mourn are blessed? No, there are sorrows which yield no peaceable fruits of righteousness. There are those who suffer and are not blessed. He means that the state of mourning is one in which divine blessing may be received rather than in a state of tearlessness. The deepest happiness is not that which has never suffered but that which has passed through the experience of sorrow and has been comforted.

There is a story of a German baron who made a great Æolian harp by stretching wires from tower to tower of his castle. When the harp was ready he listened for the music. But it was in the calm of summer, and in the still

air the wires hung silent. Autumn came with its gentle breezes, and there were faint whispers of song. At length the winter winds swept over the castle, and now the harp answered in majestic music.

Such a harp is the human heart. It does not yield its noblest music in the summer days of joy but in the winter of trial. The sweetest songs on earth have been sung in sorrow. The richest things in character have been reached through pain. Even of Jesus we read that he was made perfect through suffering. This does not mean that there were evils in his nature which had to be expelled by the heat of trial, that there was dross in the gold of his being which only the fire could remove.

The meaning is that there were elements, even his sinless humanity, which could be brought to full ripeness only through pain.—Rev. J. R. Miller, in Record of Christian Work.

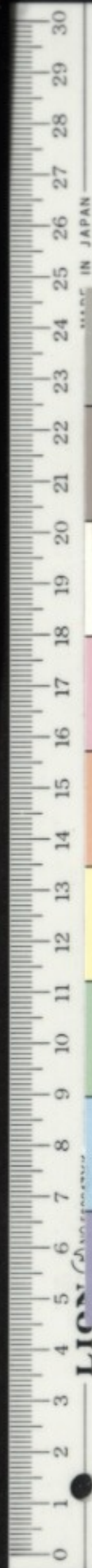
A NEW CHINA ARISING.

To a question concerning the changes now proceeding in China, Dr. Richard replied:—"Many great changes are going on at this moment. For instance, not very long ago all the authorities were everywhere vehemently opposed to railways, but these are now being planned in all directions. When we consider that a quarter of the human race is going to start off on an amazing revolution in education we may feel assured that thirty years hence there will be a new world in existence. As all of the changes now supervening are on such a gigantic scale it is important that all lovers of humanity should do their best to guide these forces into the best channel."

"The methods that were in vogue twenty or thirty years ago were calculated to meet the conditions then, but to-day with these changes in process we must devise new plans if we wish to move with the times. So we want the missionary societies to adopt fresh methods on account of the crisis through which the colossal Empire is now passing. And, if possible, it would be most desirable for the nations of Christendom also to adopt an entirely new attitude in relation to the Far East. For example, such an idea as that of the partition of China is totally unworthy of Christian nations. More consistent with Christianity in relation to the international politics is the doctrine of the Open Door so well advocated by the United States. Still more commendable are the splendid services of our King in getting arbitration treaties signed, so as to localize the horrors of war. That policy on the part of King Edward has already been a blessing to the human race."

"We want the nations to go a step further. Hitherto we have been working as so many independent units, like savages each fighting for himself, and all seeking to avenge their own wrongs, or to insist on their own particular rights. The commercial relationships now ramifying all over the world and the new arbitration treaty are the stepping stones to a new order of things in the history of mankind. If all nations should combine to keep the world's peace would not this be a great step to the realization of kingdom of God on earth?"

Sin is the one frightful, monstrous thing in the universe. "When it is finished it bringeth forth death," the death of the soul. Shun it as you would shun the gallows, the electric chair, annihilation.



HE TOUCHED MY HAND.

My hands were filled with many things,
Which I did precious hold
As any treasure of a king's
Silver, or gems or gold.
The Master came, and touched my hands,
The scars were in his own ;
And at his feet my treasures sweet
Fell shattered one by one ;
"I must have empty hands," said he,
"Wherewith to work my works through thee."

My hands were stained with marks of toil,
Defiled with dust of earth,
And I my work did oft times soil,
And render little worth.
The Master came, and touched my hands,
And crimson were his own,
And when, amazed, on mine I gazed,
Lo, every stain was gone !
"I must have cleansed hands," said he,
"Wherewith to work my works through thee."

My hands were growing feverish,
And cumbered with much care,
Trembling with haste and eagerness,
Nor folded oft in prayer.
The Master came, and touched my hands,
With healing in his own.
And calm and still to do his will,
They grew, the fever gone.
"I must have quiet hands," said he,
"Wherewith to work my works through thee"

My hands were strong in fancied strength,
But not in power divine,
And bold to take up tasks at length,
That were not his, but mine.
The Master came, and touched my hands,
And might was in his own ;
But mine, since then, have powerless been,
Save his were laid thereon.
"And it is only thus," said he,
"That I can work my works through thee."

It is the crushed grape that gives out the blood-red
wine. It is the suffering soul that breathes the sweetest
melodies.

—Gail Hamilton.

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MANAGING DIRECTOR,

NAULUCKA, PANJAB.

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